



August 1996

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM WED 9 OCTOBER 1996

Labour Force

Queensland

Statistics

**LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND
AUGUST 1996**

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Acting Regional Director, Queensland

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INQUIRIES:

- *for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics*, contact the Inquiry Service on Brisbane (07) 3222 6351 (fax (07) 3222 6283) or any ABS State office.
- *for information about other ABS statistics and services*, please refer to the back page of this publication.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

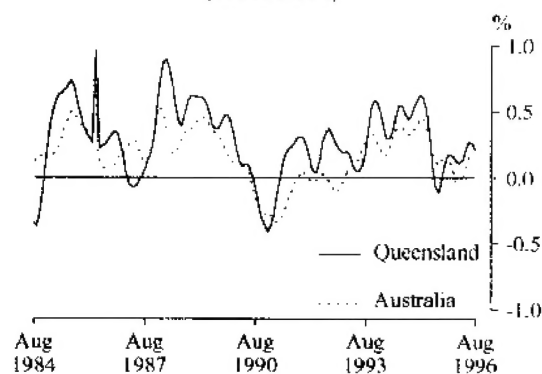
TREND SERIES

In Queensland, employment increased, in trend terms, by 29,300 to 1,539,000 between August 1995 and August 1996 while the number of unemployed persons increased by 7,300 to 160,600 over the same period. The unemployment rate increased from 9.2% in August 1995 to 9.4% in August 1996. The participation rate decreased from 65.1% in August 1995 to 64.8% in August 1996. In Australia, in trend terms, employment increased by 93,300 from August 1995 to August 1996 and the number of unemployed persons increased by 26,100 over the same period.

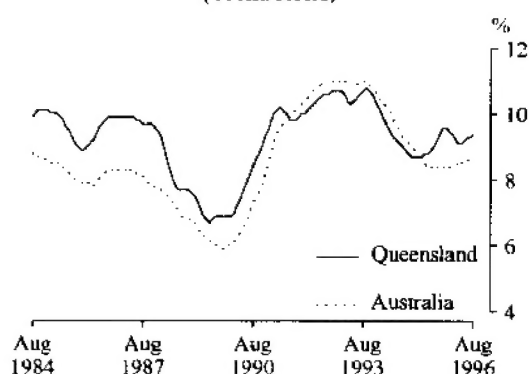
TABLE 1 — LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, TREND SERIES

Particulars	Unit	August 1995	May 1996	June 1996	July 1996	August 1996	Annual change
Employed	'000	1 509.7	1 527.7	1 531.8	1 535.7	1 539.0	+ 1.9%
Unemployed	'000	153.3	154.6	156.3	158.2	160.6	+ 4.8%
Labour Force	'000	1 662.9	1 682.3	1 688.1	1 693.9	1 699.6	+ 2.2%
Unemployment rate	%	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	+ 0.2pts
Participation rate	%	65.1	64.5	64.6	64.7	64.8	- 0.3pts

EMPLOYED PERSONS: MONTHLY PERCENTAGE CHANGE (Trend series)



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (Trend series)



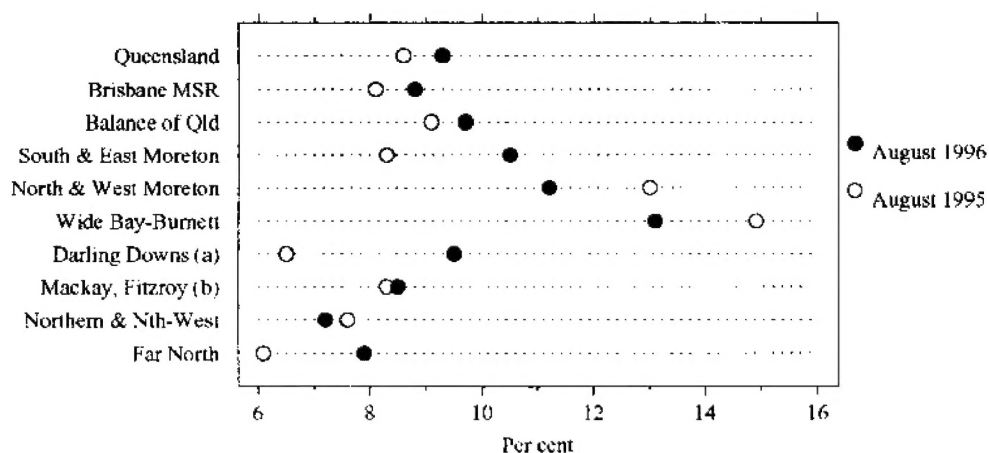
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

In seasonally adjusted terms, employment in Queensland increased by 26,700 to 1,536,700 between August 1995 and August 1996 while the number of unemployed persons increased by 15,300 to 166,500 over the same period. The unemployment rate fluctuated from 9.1% in August 1995 to a high of 10.1% in October 1995 and a low of 8.8% in February 1996. The unemployment rate was 9.8% in August 1996. Between August 1995 and August 1996, the unemployment rate fell below 9.0% in only one of the months.

REGIONAL ESTIMATES (Original series)

The unemployment rate for the Brisbane Major Statistical Region (MSR) in August 1996 was 8.8% and for the Balance of Queensland was 9.7%. South and East Brisbane Statistical Division (BSD) Balance had the highest unemployment rate (13.8%) in the Brisbane MSR while the Brisbane City Outer Ring had the lowest rate (6.6%). For the Balance of Queensland, regions with the highest unemployment rates were Wide Bay-Burnett (13.1%) and North and West Morceton (11.2%). The Northern and North-West Statistical Region had the lowest unemployment rate of 7.2%, while the Far North Statistical Region had the second lowest unemployment rate of 7.9%.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND,
AUGUST 1995 AND AUGUST 1996**



(a) Including South-West. (b) Including Central-West.

YOUTH ESTIMATES

The number of 15 to 19 year olds in the Queensland labour force decreased marginally to 147,600 persons over the year from August 1995 to August 1996, while the number employed decreased by 1,900 to 115,800 persons. The unemployment rate for this group increased from 20.6% in August 1995 to 21.6% in August 1996. There were 191,600 employed 20 to 24 year olds in August 1996, a decrease of 4,700 over the previous 12 months. The unemployment rate for this group increased from 11.4% to 13.2% over the same period.

INDUSTRY ESTIMATES

In Queensland, the retail trade industry employed the most persons with 234,900 in August 1996, this was an increase of 3.9% on the figure for August 1995. Employment in the manufacturing industry decreased 19,300 (10.4%) to 165,400.

**TABLE 2 — EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHANGE FOR SELECTED GROUPS,
QUEENSLAND**

Particulars	Employed persons			Unemployed persons		
	August 1995 '000	August 1996 '000	Annual change %	August 1995 '000	August 1996 '000	Annual change %
Males	857.5	871.5	1.6	83.8	92.8	10.7
Females	642.8	655.1	1.9	58.2	63.6	9.3
Persons aged (years)						
15-19	117.7	115.8	-1.6	30.6	31.9	4.2
20-24	196.3	191.6	-2.4	25.3	29.0	14.6
25-44	755.5	759.2	0.5	59.4	63.8	7.4
45 and over	430.7	460.1	6.8	26.6	31.7	19.2
Industry of employment or of last full-time job						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	86.1	94.7	10.0	5.0	6.1	22.0
Manufacturing	184.7	165.4	-10.4	14.3	13.9	-2.8
Construction	125.6	128.8	2.5	14.4	14.0	-2.8
Wholesale trade	84.1	91.2	8.4	*3.1	4.7	51.6
Retail trade	226.0	234.9	3.9	12.5	14.0	12.0
Health and community services	127.9	139.6	9.1	*3.2	3.8	18.8
Other industries	665.8	672.0	0.9	27.1	36.8	35.8
Queensland	1 500.3	1 526.6	1.8	141.9	156.4	10.2

EARLY RELEASE OF MONTHLY REGIONAL LABOUR FORCE DATA

Labour force data for Queensland regions are available each month as an annual subscription service or on an ad hoc per month basis.

By subscribing to this service you will receive regional labour force data soon after the release of *Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0). Information will be provided on the number of persons employed, unemployed, persons in the labour force, persons not in the labour force, the unemployment rate, the participation rate and youth unemployment for the 11 statistical regions in Queensland.

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TABLE 3—LABOUR FORCE STATUS: ORIGINAL SERIES, QUEENSLAND

Month	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES									
1995 —									
June	765.6	860.8	73.3	85.2	945.9	313.7	1,259.6	9.0	75.1
July	766.2	860.2	71.9	85.3	945.5	317.2	1,262.7	9.0	74.9
August	760.6	857.5	73.2	83.8	941.3	324.4	1,265.7	8.9	74.4
September	769.0	870.5	79.0	90.8	961.3	307.4	1,268.7	9.4	75.8
October	759.9	858.5	83.9	92.9	951.4	320.1	1,271.5	9.8	74.8
November	765.9	862.5	82.0	91.7	954.2	320.0	1,274.2	9.6	74.9
December	781.8	876.3	84.9	94.5	970.8	306.2	1,276.9	9.7	76.0
1996 —									
January	770.5	856.0	96.4	107.2	963.3	316.6	1,279.8	11.1	75.3
February	780.9	871.7	85.7	93.3	965.0	317.7	1,282.7	9.7	75.2
March	774.7	872.0	81.5	94.9	966.9	318.7	1,285.6	9.8	75.2
April	778.6	876.2	82.1	92.9	969.1	319.8	1,288.8	9.6	75.2
May	779.3	878.0	79.5	88.4	966.3	325.8	1,292.1	9.1	74.8
June	776.6	882.6	79.0	89.4	972.0	323.4	1,295.4	9.2	75.0
July	785.1	889.1	75.2	83.2	972.3	325.5	1,297.8	8.6	74.9
August	775.7	871.5	83.4	92.8	964.4	335.9	1,300.3	9.6	74.2
FEMALES									
1995 —									
June	383.0	657.6	42.0	59.7	717.3	565.4	1,282.7	8.3	55.9
July	380.1	657.0	38.8	54.3	711.4	574.2	1,285.6	7.6	55.3
August	369.4	642.8	41.9	58.2	700.9	587.6	1,288.5	8.3	54.4
September	381.0	656.2	42.1	59.1	715.3	576.2	1,291.5	8.3	55.4
October	375.7	647.8	37.8	56.5	704.3	590.1	1,294.5	8.0	54.4
November	376.1	659.7	41.7	59.5	719.2	578.2	1,297.4	8.3	55.4
December	377.1	667.3	41.3	61.2	728.5	572.0	1,300.4	8.4	56.0
1996 —									
January	381.3	635.8	48.3	64.3	700.1	603.3	1,303.3	9.2	53.7
February	374.6	642.2	50.9	72.2	714.5	591.8	1,306.2	10.1	54.7
March	367.7	642.2	48.5	68.0	710.2	599.0	1,309.2	9.6	54.2
April	362.4	639.0	48.8	69.8	708.8	603.3	1,312.2	9.8	54.0
May	369.3	646.2	44.7	68.4	714.6	600.6	1,315.2	9.6	54.3
June	371.9	652.7	46.3	65.6	718.3	599.8	1,318.2	9.1	54.5
July	374.4	656.1	42.1	65.4	721.5	599.3	1,320.8	9.1	54.6
August	375.5	655.1	41.9	63.6	718.7	604.7	1,323.4	8.8	54.3
PERSONS									
1995 —									
June	1,148.6	1,518.4	115.3	144.9	1,663.3	879.1	2,542.3	8.7	65.4
July	1,146.3	1,517.2	110.7	139.7	1,656.9	891.4	2,548.3	8.4	65.0
August	1,130.0	1,500.3	115.1	141.9	1,642.2	912.0	2,554.2	8.6	64.3
September	1,150.0	1,526.8	121.1	149.9	1,676.7	883.6	2,560.2	8.9	65.5
October	1,135.7	1,506.3	121.7	149.4	1,655.7	910.2	2,565.9	9.0	64.5
November	1,142.1	1,522.1	123.8	151.3	1,673.4	898.2	2,571.6	9.0	65.1
December	1,158.9	1,543.6	126.1	155.7	1,699.2	878.1	2,577.4	9.2	65.9
1996 —									
January	1,151.9	1,491.8	144.7	171.5	1,663.3	919.8	2,583.2	10.3	64.4
February	1,155.5	1,513.9	136.6	165.5	1,679.4	909.5	2,588.9	9.9	64.9
March	1,142.3	1,514.1	130.0	163.0	1,677.1	917.7	2,594.8	9.7	64.6
April	1,141.0	1,515.2	130.9	162.7	1,677.9	923.1	2,601.0	9.7	64.5
May	1,148.6	1,524.2	124.2	156.7	1,680.9	926.3	2,607.3	9.3	64.5
June	1,148.5	1,535.3	125.3	155.0	1,690.3	923.2	2,613.5	9.2	64.7
July	1,159.5	1,545.2	117.3	148.6	1,693.8	924.8	2,618.6	8.8	64.7
August	1,151.2	1,526.6	125.4	156.4	1,683.1	940.7	2,623.7	9.3	64.1

TABLE 4 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES, QUEENSLAND

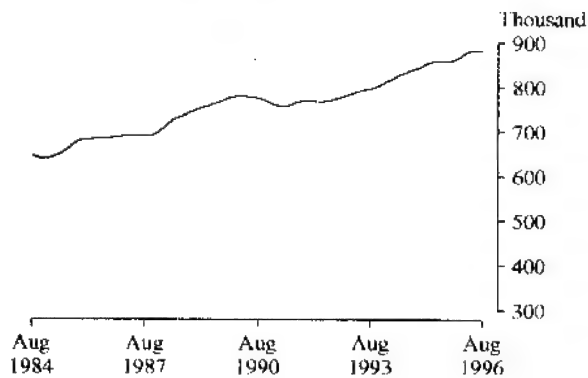
<i>Month</i>	<i>Employed</i> '000	<i>Unemployed</i> '000	<i>Labour force</i> '000	<i>Unemployment rate</i> %	<i>Participation rate</i> %
MALES					
1995 —					
June	857.3	86.3	943.7	9.2	74.9
July	857.4	88.8	946.2	9.4	74.9
August	861.0	90.1	951.1	9.5	75.1
September	862.3	96.0	958.3	10.0	75.5
October	850.6	104.5	955.2	10.9	75.1
November	862.7	98.0	960.7	10.2	75.4
December	864.8	97.0	961.8	10.1	75.3
1996 —					
January	864.6	97.9	962.5	10.2	75.2
February	876.1	85.3	961.4	8.9	74.9
March	873.9	89.4	963.2	9.3	74.9
April	883.5	88.2	971.7	9.1	75.4
May	886.5	82.3	968.8	8.5	75.0
June	878.8	90.7	969.6	9.4	74.8
July	886.2	86.7	972.9	8.9	75.0
August	875.1	99.8	974.8	10.2	75.0
FEMALES					
1995 —					
June	655.6	61.3	716.9	8.5	55.9
July	658.1	55.2	713.3	7.7	55.5
August	648.9	61.1	710.0	8.6	55.1
September	646.6	60.0	706.6	8.5	54.7
October	646.4	62.8	709.2	8.9	54.8
November	654.0	63.4	717.4	8.8	55.3
December	658.6	61.2	719.8	8.5	55.4
1996 —					
January	656.1	63.6	719.7	8.8	55.2
February	648.2	62.7	711.0	8.8	54.4
March	640.0	60.4	700.4	8.6	53.5
April	636.0	70.0	705.9	9.9	53.8
May	645.2	70.1	715.3	9.8	54.4
June	650.9	67.2	718.2	9.4	54.5
July	657.1	66.3	723.4	9.2	54.8
August	661.6	66.8	728.4	9.2	55.0
PERSONS					
1995 —					
June	1,513.0	147.6	1,660.6	8.9	65.3
July	1,515.6	144.0	1,659.6	8.7	65.1
August	1,510.0	151.2	1,661.1	9.1	65.0
September	1,508.9	156.0	1,664.9	9.4	65.0
October	1,497.0	167.3	1,664.4	10.1	64.9
November	1,516.7	161.3	1,678.0	9.6	65.3
December	1,523.4	158.1	1,681.6	9.4	65.2
1996 —					
January	1,520.7	161.5	1,682.2	9.6	65.1
February	1,524.4	148.0	1,672.3	8.8	64.6
March	1,513.9	149.8	1,663.7	9.0	64.1
April	1,519.4	158.2	1,677.7	9.4	64.5
May	1,531.7	152.4	1,684.1	9.0	64.6
June	1,529.7	158.0	1,687.7	9.4	64.6
July	1,543.3	153.0	1,696.3	9.0	64.8
August	1,536.7	166.5	1,703.2	9.8	64.9

TABLE 5 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: TREND SERIES, QUEENSLAND

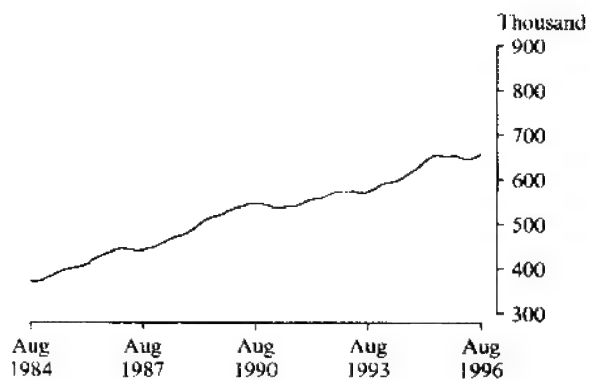
<i>Month</i>	<i>Employed</i> <i>'000</i>	<i>Unemployed</i> <i>'000</i>	<i>Labour force</i> <i>'000</i>	<i>Unemployment</i> <i>rate</i> <i>%</i>	<i>Participation</i> <i>rate</i> <i>%</i>
MALES					
1995 —					
June	859.1	87.5	946.5	9.2	75.1
July	858.8	90.1	948.9	9.5	75.2
August	858.3	93.3	951.6	9.8	75.2
September	858.2	96.3	954.5	10.1	75.2
October	859.0	98.2	957.2	10.3	75.3
November	860.8	98.6	959.4	10.3	75.3
December	863.8	97.2	961.0	10.1	75.3
1996 —					
January	867.9	94.4	962.3	9.8	75.2
February	872.8	90.9	963.7	9.4	75.1
March	877.2	88.3	965.5	9.1	75.1
April	880.2	87.2	967.3	9.0	75.1
May	881.8	87.4	969.3	9.0	75.0
June	882.4	88.6	971.1	9.1	75.0
July	882.4	90.3	972.7	9.3	74.9
August	881.4	92.7	974.0	9.5	74.9
FEMALES					
1995 —					
June	653.3	60.0	713.3	8.4	55.6
July	652.5	59.8	712.2	8.4	55.4
August	651.4	60.0	711.4	8.4	55.2
September	651.2	60.7	711.8	8.5	55.1
October	651.8	61.4	713.2	8.6	55.1
November	652.6	61.9	714.5	8.7	55.1
December	652.3	62.3	714.6	8.7	55.0
1996 —					
January	650.6	62.8	713.4	8.8	54.7
February	647.6	63.7	711.3	9.0	54.5
March	644.8	65.0	709.8	9.2	54.2
April	644.1	66.2	710.3	9.3	54.1
May	645.9	67.2	713.0	9.4	54.2
June	649.4	67.7	717.1	9.4	54.4
July	653.4	67.9	721.3	9.4	54.6
August	657.6	67.9	725.5	9.4	54.8
PERSONS					
1995 —					
June	1,512.3	147.5	1,659.8	8.9	65.3
July	1,511.3	149.9	1,661.2	9.0	65.2
August	1,509.7	153.3	1,662.9	9.2	65.1
September	1,509.4	157.0	1,666.3	9.4	65.1
October	1,510.8	159.6	1,670.4	9.6	65.1
November	1,513.4	160.5	1,673.9	9.6	65.1
December	1,516.1	159.5	1,675.6	9.5	65.0
1996 —					
January	1,518.5	157.2	1,675.7	9.4	64.9
February	1,520.4	154.7	1,675.0	9.2	64.7
March	1,522.0	153.2	1,675.2	9.1	64.6
April	1,524.2	153.4	1,677.6	9.1	64.5
May	1,527.7	154.6	1,682.3	9.2	64.5
June	1,531.8	156.3	1,688.1	9.3	64.6
July	1,535.7	158.2	1,693.9	9.3	64.7
August	1,539.0	160.6	1,699.6	9.4	64.8

LABOUR FORCE STATUS: TREND SERIES, QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1984 TO AUGUST 1996

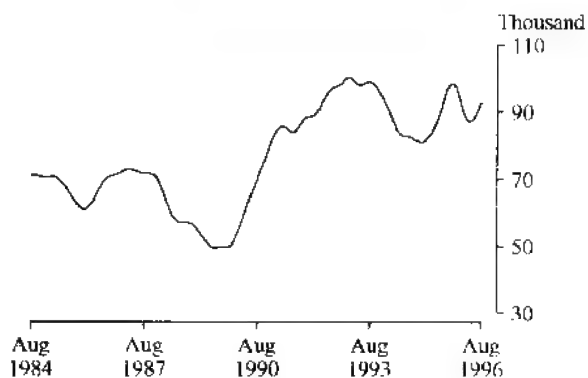
EMPLOYED MALES



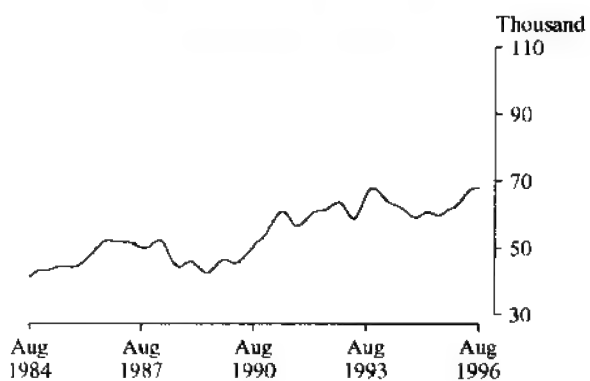
EMPLOYED FEMALES



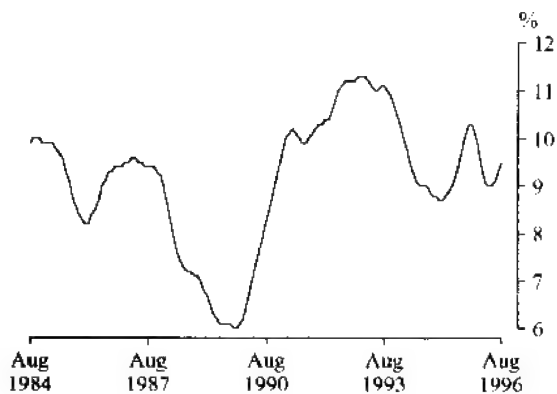
UNEMPLOYED MALES



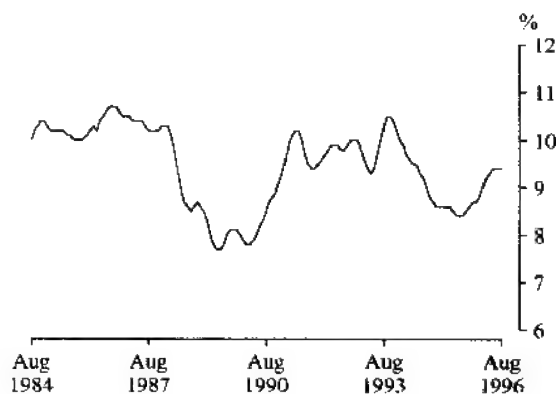
UNEMPLOYED FEMALES



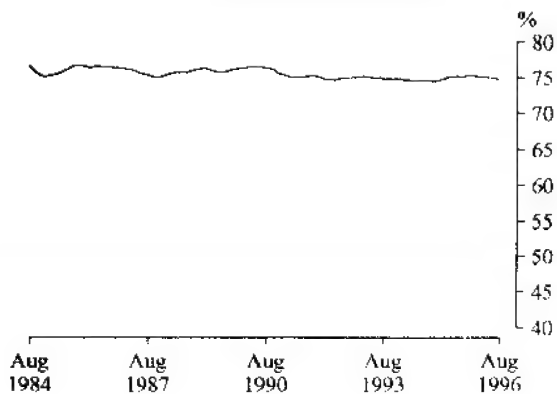
MALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



MALE PARTICIPATION RATE



FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATE

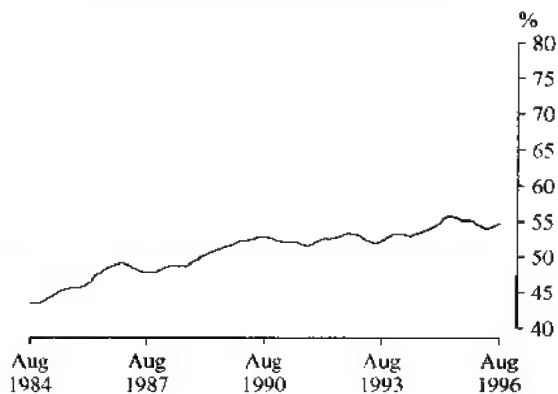


TABLE 6 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, JUNE 1996

Region	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	356.1	46.2	402.3	43.9	446.1	9.8	76.0
Brisbane City Inner Ring	83.5	14.4	97.8	8.7	106.5	8.2	73.0
Brisbane City Outer Ring	105.7	13.6	119.3	10.6	129.9	8.1	73.6
South and East BSD Balance	69.6	8.2	77.9	10.7	88.5	12.0	80.9
North and West BSD Balance	97.3	10.0	107.3	13.9	121.2	11.5	78.3
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	420.5	59.7	480.3	45.5	525.8	8.7	74.2
South and East Moreton	75.1	16.5	91.6	10.6	102.2	10.4	73.6
North and West Moreton	49.9	9.1	59.1	7.9	67.0	11.8	66.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	47.1	7.3	54.4	9.5	63.9	14.8	69.2
Darling Downs and South-West	58.5	8.6	67.2	3.8	70.9	5.3	75.7
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	83.3	5.6	88.9	5.5	94.4	5.8	76.8
Northern and North-West	51.5	6.1	57.6	4.2	61.8	6.7	77.9
Far North	55.1	6.5	61.6	4.1	65.7	6.2	81.7
Queensland	776.6	105.9	882.6	89.4	972.0	9.2	75.0
FEMALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	189.2	127.8	317.0	29.7	346.7	8.6	56.8
Brisbane City Inner Ring	52.2	27.4	79.6	5.0	84.5	5.9	55.5
Brisbane City Outer Ring	58.9	41.4	100.3	7.3	107.6	6.8	56.9
South and East BSD Balance	33.6	20.5	54.1	7.0	61.1	11.5	57.9
North and West BSD Balance	44.5	38.5	83.1	10.4	93.5	11.2	57.2
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	182.6	153.0	335.7	35.9	371.6	9.7	52.5
South and East Moreton	44.3	31.2	75.6	7.0	82.6	8.5	57.2
North and West Moreton	21.4	20.0	41.5	7.2	48.6	14.8	49.8
Wide Bay-Burnett	20.0	17.5	37.5	5.2	42.7	12.1	47.3
Darling Downs and South-West	21.7	19.2	40.9	4.4	45.3	9.7	48.4
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	26.8	27.8	54.6	5.6	60.2	9.3	49.8
Northern and North-West	23.7	17.5	41.2	4.1	45.3	9.0	52.7
Far North	24.7	19.8	44.5	* 2.4	46.9	* 5.2	62.3
Queensland	371.9	280.8	652.7	65.6	718.3	9.1	54.5
PERSONS							
<i>Brisbane</i>	545.3	174.0	719.3	73.6	792.9	9.3	66.2
Brisbane City Inner Ring	135.7	41.7	177.4	13.6	191.1	7.1	64.1
Brisbane City Outer Ring	164.6	55.0	219.6	17.9	237.5	7.5	65.0
South and East BSD Balance	103.2	28.8	131.9	17.7	149.6	11.8	69.6
North and West BSD Balance	141.8	48.5	190.3	24.4	214.7	11.4	67.5
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	603.2	212.8	816.0	81.5	897.4	9.1	63.3
South and East Moreton	119.4	47.7	167.2	17.6	184.8	9.5	65.3
North and West Moreton	71.4	29.1	100.5	15.1	115.6	13.1	58.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	67.1	24.8	91.9	14.6	106.6	13.7	58.3
Darling Downs and South-West	80.2	27.8	108.1	8.2	116.3	7.0	62.0
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	110.1	33.4	143.5	11.1	154.6	7.2	63.4
Northern and North-West	75.2	23.6	98.8	8.2	107.0	7.7	64.8
Far North	79.7	26.3	106.0	6.5	112.6	5.8	72.3
Queensland	1,148.5	386.8	1,535.3	155.0	1,690.3	9.2	64.7

TABLE 7 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, JULY 1996

Region	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	360.9	48.0	408.9	37.4	446.2	8.4	75.9
Brisbane City Inner Ring	87.1	14.4	101.5	6.5	108.0	6.0	72.6
Brisbane City Outer Ring	108.1	16.0	124.1	7.7	131.8	5.9	74.5
South and East BSD Balance	68.2	7.7	76.0	9.4	85.4	11.0	81.0
North and West BSD Balance	97.4	9.8	107.3	13.7	121.0	11.3	77.3
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	424.2	56.1	480.2	45.9	526.1	8.7	74.1
South and East Moreton	75.9	14.7	90.6	11.9	102.5	11.6	72.6
North and West Moreton	52.9	8.5	61.4	6.3	67.7	9.3	67.5
Wide Bay-Burnett	47.7	6.5	54.3	8.7	63.0	13.8	68.5
Darling Downs and South-West	57.6	6.3	63.9	* 2.7	66.6	* 4.0	73.9
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	81.3	5.1	86.3	6.7	93.1	7.2	77.4
Northern and North-West	53.6	7.0	60.6	4.9	65.5	7.5	77.7
Far North	55.3	7.8	63.1	4.7	67.8	6.9	82.6
Queensland	785.1	104.0	889.1	83.2	972.3	8.6	74.9
FEMALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	187.0	129.1	316.1	34.0	350.2	9.7	57.3
Brisbane City Inner Ring	54.8	26.2	81.0	8.1	89.1	9.1	58.3
Brisbane City Outer Ring	60.4	43.0	103.3	6.5	109.9	6.0	58.0
South and East BSD Balance	29.2	21.5	50.7	8.7	59.4	14.7	56.3
North and West BSD Balance	42.7	38.4	81.1	10.6	91.7	11.6	56.0
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	187.4	152.5	339.9	31.4	371.3	8.4	52.3
South and East Moreton	45.5	33.2	78.7	6.6	85.3	7.8	56.3
North and West Moreton	21.9	20.6	42.4	6.1	48.6	12.6	49.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	22.6	16.4	39.0	4.7	43.7	10.8	48.4
Darling Downs and South-West	22.6	17.6	40.2	* 2.6	42.8	* 6.0	48.4
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	27.4	26.8	54.2	5.5	59.8	9.2	49.7
Northern and North-West	22.6	17.4	40.0	2.7	42.7	6.2	51.2
Far North	24.9	20.5	45.4	* 3.1	48.5	* 6.5	62.9
Queensland	374.4	281.6	656.1	65.4	721.5	9.1	54.6
PERSONS							
<i>Brisbane</i>	547.9	177.1	725.0	71.4	796.4	9.0	66.4
Brisbane City Inner Ring	141.9	40.6	182.5	14.6	197.1	7.4	65.3
Brisbane City Outer Ring	168.5	58.9	227.4	14.3	241.7	5.9	66.0
South and East BSD Balance	97.4	29.3	126.7	18.1	144.8	12.5	68.7
North and West BSD Balance	140.1	48.3	188.4	24.3	212.7	11.4	66.4
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	611.6	208.6	820.2	77.3	897.4	8.6	63.2
South and East Moreton	121.3	47.9	169.3	18.5	187.8	9.9	64.2
North and West Moreton	74.8	29.1	103.8	12.4	116.3	10.7	58.4
Wide Bay-Burnett	70.3	23.0	93.3	13.4	106.7	12.6	58.5
Darling Downs and South-West	80.2	24.0	104.1	5.2	109.4	4.8	61.3
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	108.7	31.9	140.6	12.3	152.8	8.0	63.6
Northern and North-West	76.2	24.4	100.6	7.6	108.2	7.0	64.5
Far North	80.2	28.3	108.5	7.8	116.3	6.7	73.1
Queensland	1,159.5	385.6	1,545.2	148.6	1,693.8	8.8	64.7

TABLE 8 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1996

Region	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	358.5	45.0	403.5	38.7	442.2	8.7	75.1
Brisbane City Inner Ring	89.7	10.6	100.3	7.5	107.8	6.9	72.7
Brisbane City Outer Ring	107.4	16.7	124.1	10.0	134.1	7.4	73.9
South and East BSD Balance	64.5	6.9	71.4	11.2	82.7	13.6	78.5
North and West BSD Balance	96.9	10.8	107.6	10.0	117.6	8.5	76.5
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	417.2	50.9	468.0	54.2	522.2	10.4	73.4
South and East Moreton	79.1	11.1	90.2	12.6	102.8	12.2	72.3
North and West Moreton	50.2	9.3	59.6	8.0	67.6	11.8	66.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	43.7	7.5	51.3	8.0	59.3	13.5	69.1
Darling Downs and South-West	56.4	6.7	63.0	6.2	69.3	9.0	74.1
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	78.5	4.7	83.2	8.7	91.9	9.4	75.8
Northern and North-West	54.0	5.6	59.6	4.1	63.7	6.4	76.7
Far North	55.3	5.9	61.1	6.6	67.7	9.7	81.0
Queensland	775.7	95.8	871.5	92.8	964.4	9.6	74.2
FEMALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	186.3	129.2	315.5	31.1	346.6	9.0	56.6
Brisbane City Inner Ring	52.6	27.0	79.6	7.8	87.5	8.9	58.1
Brisbane City Outer Ring	60.3	39.9	100.2	5.8	106.1	5.5	55.9
South and East BSD Balance	28.8	22.2	51.0	8.4	59.5	14.2	54.9
North and West BSD Balance	44.6	40.0	84.6	9.0	93.6	9.7	57.1
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	189.2	150.4	339.6	32.5	372.1	8.7	52.3
South and East Moreton	45.2	33.4	78.7	7.3	86.0	8.5	56.3
North and West Moreton	22.6	20.3	42.9	5.0	47.9	10.4	48.8
Wide Bay-Burnett	19.3	17.5	36.8	5.2	42.0	12.4	48.1
Darling Downs and South-West	19.1	17.7	36.8	4.3	41.1	10.4	47.0
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	30.1	25.4	55.5	4.3	59.8	7.1	49.2
Northern and North-West	24.0	18.6	42.6	3.8	46.4	8.2	55.6
Far North	28.8	17.6	46.4	* 2.7	49.0	* 5.4	61.0
Queensland	375.5	279.6	655.1	63.6	718.7	8.8	54.3
PERSONS							
<i>Brisbane</i>	544.8	174.2	719.0	69.8	788.7	8.8	65.7
Brisbane City Inner Ring	142.3	37.7	179.9	15.3	195.2	7.8	65.4
Brisbane City Outer Ring	167.7	56.7	224.4	15.8	240.2	6.6	64.7
South and East BSD Balance	93.3	29.1	122.4	19.7	142.1	13.8	66.6
North and West BSD Balance	141.4	50.7	192.2	19.0	211.2	9.0	66.5
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	606.4	201.3	807.7	86.6	894.3	9.7	62.9
South and East Moreton	124.3	44.6	168.9	19.9	188.8	10.5	64.0
North and West Moreton	72.9	29.6	102.5	12.9	115.4	11.2	57.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	63.0	25.0	88.0	13.2	101.3	13.1	58.5
Darling Downs and South-West	75.4	24.4	99.8	10.5	110.3	9.5	61.0
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	108.6	30.1	138.7	12.9	151.6	8.5	62.4
Northern and North-West	78.0	24.2	102.2	7.9	110.1	7.2	66.1
Far North	84.1	23.4	107.5	9.2	116.8	7.9	71.2
Queensland	1,151.2	375.4	1,526.6	156.4	1,683.1	9.3	64.1

TABLE 9 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: AGE BY MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION, QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1996

Age group (years)	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
BRISBANE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
15-24	91.1	57.6	148.7	30.5	179.2	17.0	72.0
15-19	18.7	34.0	52.7	15.4	68.1	22.6	59.5
20-24	72.4	23.6	96.0	15.1	111.1	13.6	82.6
25-44	291.0	66.4	357.4	27.4	384.8	7.1	81.2
45 and over	162.7	59.2	212.8	11.9	224.7	5.3	47.0
Total	544.8	174.2	719.0	69.8	788.7	8.8	65.7
BALANCE OF QUEENSLAND							
15-24	104.6	54.0	158.6	30.4	189.0	16.1	71.9
15-19	28.8	34.3	63.1	16.5	79.5	20.7	61.0
20-24	75.8	19.7	95.6	13.9	109.5	12.7	82.6
25-44	314.6	87.2	401.8	36.5	438.3	8.3	79.3
45 and over	187.2	60.1	247.3	19.8	267.0	7.4	44.0
Total	606.4	201.3	807.7	86.6	894.3	9.7	62.9
QUEENSLAND							
15-24	195.8	111.6	307.3	60.9	368.2	16.5	71.9
15-19	47.5	68.3	115.8	31.9	147.6	21.6	60.3
20-24	148.3	43.3	191.6	29.0	220.6	13.2	82.6
25-44	605.6	153.6	759.2	63.8	823.1	7.8	80.2
45 and over	349.8	110.3	460.1	31.7	491.7	6.4	45.3
Total	1,151.2	375.4	1,526.6	156.4	1,683.1	9.3	64.1

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE, QUEENSLAND

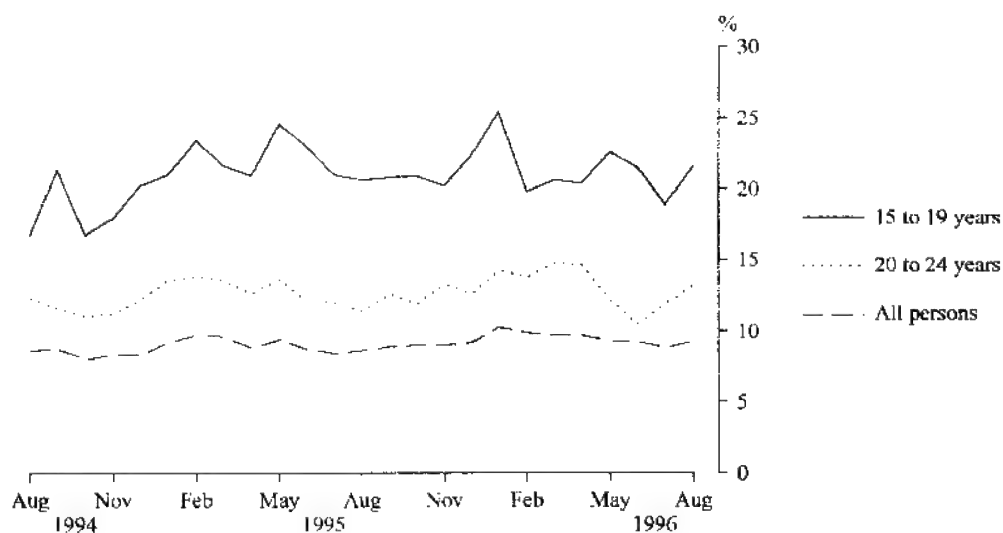


TABLE 10 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: PERSONS AGED 15 TO 19 YEARS BY FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1996

Sex	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 to 19 years	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
ATTENDING NEITHER SCHOOL NOR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	29.8	5.8	35.6	11.0	46.6	6.0	52.7	23.7	88.6
Females	14.7	10.4	25.1	7.2	32.3	4.6	36.9	22.3	87.6
Persons	44.5	16.2	60.7	18.3	78.9	10.6	89.5	23.1	88.2
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	* 2.3	5.5	7.8	* 1.1	8.9	7.9	16.9	* 12.6	52.8
Females	* 0.6	9.9	10.5	3.5	14.0	8.3	22.3	24.8	62.8
Persons	* 2.9	15.5	18.3	4.6	22.9	16.2	39.2	20.1	58.5
ATTENDING SCHOOL									
Males	* 0.2	13.5	13.6	4.8	18.5	37.7	56.2	26.2	32.9
Females	* 0.0	23.1	23.1	4.2	27.3	32.5	59.8	15.3	45.6
Persons	* 0.2	36.6	36.8	9.0	45.8	70.3	116.0	19.7	39.5
TOTAL									
Males	32.2	24.8	57.0	17.0	74.0	51.7	125.7	23.0	58.9
Females	15.3	43.5	58.7	14.9	73.6	45.4	119.0	20.2	61.9
Persons	47.5	68.3	115.8	31.9	147.6	97.1	244.7	21.6	60.3

TABLE 11 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: PERSONS AGED 20 TO 24 YEARS BY FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT A TERTIARY INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1996

Sex	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 20 to 24 years	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
NOT ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	87.5	12.2	99.7	15.0	114.7	4.8	119.4	13.1	96.0
Females	60.6	17.9	78.4	10.8	89.3	22.4	111.7	12.1	80.0
Persons	148.0	30.1	178.1	25.8	203.9	27.1	231.1	12.7	88.3
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	* 0.3	5.0	5.2	* 1.8	7.1	9.3	16.4	* 26.0	43.0
Females	* 0.0	8.2	8.2	* 1.4	9.6	10.0	19.6	* 14.3	48.9
Persons	* 0.3	13.2	13.5	* 3.2	16.7	19.4	36.0	* 19.2	46.2
TOTAL									
Males	87.7	17.2	104.9	16.8	121.7	14.1	135.8	13.8	89.6
Females	60.6	26.1	86.7	12.2	98.9	32.4	131.3	12.3	75.3
Persons	148.3	43.3	191.6	29.0	220.6	46.5	267.1	13.2	82.6

TABLE 12 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS, QUEENSLAND

Month	Females									
	Males		Married		Not married		Total		Persons	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
'000										
1995										
June	765.6	95.1	228.2	176.1	154.8	98.6	383.0	274.6	1,148.6	369.8
July	766.2	94.0	220.3	182.3	159.9	94.6	380.1	276.9	1,146.3	370.9
August	760.6	96.9	212.7	181.6	156.7	91.8	369.4	273.4	1,130.0	370.3
September	769.0	101.6	218.2	183.7	162.9	91.5	381.0	275.2	1,150.0	376.8
October	759.9	98.6	219.2	178.4	156.6	93.7	375.7	272.1	1,135.7	370.7
November	765.9	96.5	225.6	188.6	150.5	94.9	376.1	283.5	1,142.1	380.1
December	781.8	94.5	217.5	192.7	159.6	97.5	377.1	290.2	1,158.9	384.7
1996										
January	770.5	85.5	222.9	171.2	158.4	83.2	381.3	254.4	1,151.9	339.9
February	780.9	90.8	228.1	180.9	146.5	86.6	374.6	267.6	1,155.5	358.4
March	774.7	97.3	224.3	182.6	143.4	91.8	367.7	274.5	1,142.3	371.8
April	778.6	97.6	221.4	182.9	141.0	93.7	362.4	276.6	1,141.0	374.2
May	779.3	98.7	223.9	184.2	145.3	92.8	369.3	277.0	1,148.6	375.6
June	776.6	105.9	223.5	184.7	148.4	96.1	371.9	280.8	1,148.5	386.8
July	785.1	104.0	224.7	187.2	149.8	94.4	374.4	281.6	1,159.5	385.6
August	775.7	95.8	226.4	182.4	149.1	97.2	375.5	279.6	1,151.2	375.4
PER CENT (a)										
1995										
June	88.9	11.1	56.4	43.6	61.1	38.9	58.2	41.8	75.6	24.4
July	89.1	10.9	54.7	45.3	62.8	37.2	57.9	42.1	75.6	24.4
August	88.7	11.3	53.9	46.1	63.1	36.9	57.5	42.5	75.3	24.7
September	88.3	11.7	54.3	45.7	64.0	36.0	58.1	41.9	75.3	24.7
October	88.5	11.5	55.1	44.9	62.6	37.4	58.0	42.0	75.4	24.6
November	88.8	11.2	54.5	45.5	61.3	38.7	57.0	43.0	75.0	25.0
December	89.2	10.8	53.0	47.0	62.1	37.9	56.5	43.5	75.1	24.9
1996										
January	90.0	10.0	56.6	43.4	65.6	34.4	60.0	40.0	77.2	22.8
February	89.6	10.4	55.8	44.2	62.8	37.2	58.3	41.7	76.3	23.7
March	88.8	11.2	55.1	44.9	60.9	39.1	57.3	42.7	75.4	24.6
April	88.9	11.1	54.8	45.2	60.1	39.9	56.7	43.3	75.3	24.7
May	88.8	11.2	54.9	45.1	61.0	39.0	57.1	42.9	75.4	24.6
June	88.0	12.0	54.7	45.3	60.7	39.3	57.0	43.0	74.8	25.2
July	88.3	11.7	54.5	45.5	61.3	38.7	57.1	42.9	75.0	25.0
August	89.0	11.0	55.4	44.6	60.5	39.5	57.3	42.7	75.4	24.6

(a) Full-time and part-time as a proportion of employed persons in each category

**TABLE 13 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: AVERAGE HOURS WORKED BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,
INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION GROUP (a),
QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1996**

<i>Status in employment, industry division and occupation group</i>	<i>Females</i>				<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Not married</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Status in employment					
Employers	53.8	40.6	39.4	40.5	49.1
Own account workers	42.8	27.6	31.6	28.2	37.9
Employees	39.0	29.4	28.7	29.1	34.6
Contributing family workers	15.6	12.4	* 11.2	12.2	13.5
Industry division					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47.1	30.0	31.4	30.2	41.9
Mining	39.7	33.6	* 25.8	30.7	37.8
Manufacturing	39.7	31.0	33.7	32.1	38.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	33.9	* 35.1	* 37.1	* 35.7	34.1
Construction	40.0	18.9	* 30.2	19.9	37.0
Wholesale trade	39.4	31.4	33.2	31.9	37.1
Retail trade	38.9	29.6	21.3	25.4	31.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	40.8	36.5	29.4	33.3	36.3
Transport and storage	43.7	29.4	35.4	31.7	41.2
Communication services	36.3	31.6	30.6	31.3	34.7
Finance and insurance	39.1	29.4	34.4	31.2	34.5
Property and business services	41.1	29.8	34.4	31.4	36.8
Government administration and defence	37.2	30.5	28.9	29.8	34.4
Education	36.6	28.9	32.9	30.2	32.3
Health and community services	38.8	28.1	29.7	28.6	31.2
Cultural and recreational services	37.4	29.6	29.8	29.7	33.6
Personal and other services	39.4	28.9	29.0	29.0	33.8
Occupation group					
Managers and administrators	49.2	35.8	40.9	36.6	46.2
Professionals	41.1	30.1	34.5	31.6	36.6
Associate professionals	47.5	41.5	37.7	40.5	44.7
Tradespersons and related workers	39.4	30.3	39.4	33.9	38.9
Advanced clerical and service workers	39.8	24.9	33.1	26.8	28.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	36.9	27.4	29.8	28.3	30.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	40.1	28.3	24.1	27.0	38.9
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	32.4	26.2	20.0	22.9	26.0
Labourers and related workers	32.7	26.2	25.9	26.0	30.2
Full-time workers	43.1	40.0	38.0	39.2	41.8
Part-time workers	16.2	16.6	14.8	16.0	16.0
Total	40.2	29.5	28.9	29.3	35.5

(a) Use of ASCO Second Edition commenced August quarter 1996.

**TABLE 14 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION GROUP (a) ,
QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1996**
(*000)

Particulars	Males	Females			Persons
		Married	Not married	Total	
Status in employment					
Employers	47.4	22.8	* 2.7	25.5	73.0
Own account workers	119.1	51.5	9.1	60.6	179.6
Employees	700.3	328.2	233.0	561.2	1,261.5
Contributing family workers	4.7	6.4	* 1.5	7.8	12.5
Industry division					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	65.5	24.1	5.1	29.2	94.7
Mining	15.4	* 2.7	* 1.6	4.3	19.7
Manufacturing	127.6	22.2	15.5	37.8	165.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	11.0	* 0.9	* 0.4	* 1.3	12.3
Construction	109.9	17.2	* 1.6	18.8	128.8
Wholesale trade	63.7	19.4	8.1	27.5	91.2
Retail trade	109.5	61.4	64.0	125.4	234.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	32.9	27.3	21.6	48.9	81.8
Transport and storage	69.2	11.2	6.9	18.1	87.3
Communication services	16.6	5.6	* 2.4	8.0	24.6
Finance and insurance	19.6	17.6	9.7	27.3	46.9
Property and business services	76.9	40.0	21.3	61.3	138.2
Government administration and defence	38.0	14.2	9.9	24.1	62.1
Education	35.8	50.0	22.0	72.0	107.8
Health and community services	35.5	68.5	35.6	104.1	139.6
Cultural and recreational services	20.1	10.6	8.3	18.9	39.0
Personal and other services	24.3	15.8	12.2	28.0	52.3
Occupation group					
Managers and administrators	86.6	22.9	4.5	27.5	114.1
Professionals	118.6	68.8	37.3	106.0	224.6
Associate professionals	96.8	48.9	16.5	65.4	162.2
Tradespersons and related workers	200.4	10.2	6.8	16.9	217.4
Advanced clerical and service workers	7.0	48.1	15.0	63.1	70.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	72.8	113.9	78.9	192.9	265.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	133.3	9.0	4.0	13.1	146.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	54.9	51.3	60.0	111.3	166.2
Labourers and related workers	101.1	35.8	23.2	59.0	160.1
Total	871.5	408.8	246.3	655.1	1,526.6

(a) Use of ASCO Second Edition commenced August quarter 1996.

TABLE 15 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY DIVISION BY OCCUPATION GROUP (a) , QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1996
(*000)

Industry division	Occupation group									Total
	Managers and administrators	Professionals	Associate professionals	Tradespersons and related workers	Advanced clerical and service workers	Intermediate clerical sales and service workers	Intermediate production and transport workers	Elementary clerical sales and service workers	Labourers and related workers	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	53.6	* 2.4	* 1.8	* 2.3	* 2.4	* 1.6	6.4	* 0.4	23.9	94.7
Mining	* 0.7	3.6	* 1.6	3.9	* 0.0	* 1.6	7.5	* 0.0	* 0.7	19.7
Manufacturing	13.5	8.5	9.1	49.5	5.0	15.8	30.5	3.9	29.5	165.4
Electricity, gas and water	* 0.4	* 1.9	* 0.6	4.1	* 0.0	* 1.8	* 1.3	* 0.6	* 1.5	12.3
Construction	8.5	* 1.7	5.8	63.8	9.7	7.3	16.5	* 0.7	14.9	128.8
Wholesale trade	8.0	5.3	7.3	10.0	4.8	25.5	15.9	9.3	5.2	91.2
Retail trade	* 3.2	5.3	36.1	35.0	5.0	20.4	16.4	95.5	18.0	234.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	* 0.0	* 0.9	17.3	7.2	* 1.0	29.5	* 1.6	8.3	16.0	81.8
Transport and storage	* 2.6	7.9	4.9	7.1	3.9	14.5	35.5	6.0	4.8	87.3
Communication services	* 0.9	* 1.3	* 2.8	4.2	* 0.2	4.3	* 2.2	8.7	* 0.0	24.6
Finance and insurance	3.7	* 2.6	8.9	* 0.0	9.3	21.5	* 0.0	* 0.8	* 0.0	46.9
Property and business services	5.9	40.1	25.4	4.6	15.4	17.7	* 2.1	10.7	16.4	138.2
Government administration and defence	* 3.0	11.2	6.7	4.3	* 2.7	19.5	4.5	5.6	4.5	62.1
Education	* 2.6	65.0	* 2.9	* 2.3	4.0	21.1	* 0.7	* 1.5	7.8	107.8
Health and community services	5.7	53.5	13.5	* 2.9	* 3.1	46.1	* 0.9	* 2.5	11.5	139.6
Cultural and recreational services	* 1.3	8.5	7.8	3.5	* 1.0	7.3	* 1.8	5.9	* 1.9	39.0
Personal and other services	* 0.5	4.9	9.5	12.8	* 2.6	10.2	* 2.7	5.7	3.5	52.3
Total	114.1	224.6	162.2	217.4	70.1	265.7	146.3	166.2	160.1	1,526.6

(a) Use of ASCO Second Edition commenced August quarter 1996.

TABLE 16 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, BRISBANE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION

Duration of unemployment	1995			1996		
	June	July	August	June	July	August
MALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	4.8	7.0	5.9	10.6	4.5	3.9
4 and under 8 weeks	* 3.1	* 3.3	6.2	4.1	7.3	4.8
8 and under 13 weeks	* 2.3	4.2	* 2.8	3.9	4.0	4.7
13 and under 26 weeks	7.4	7.6	7.5	6.3	4.6	5.9
26 and under 52 weeks	7.5	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.1	8.9
52 weeks and over	9.7	9.7	8.0	11.7	9.9	10.5
Total	34.8	38.7	37.8	43.9	37.4	38.7
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	25	19	21	20	20	26
FEMALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	5.2	4.6	4.9	7.0	7.4	5.1
4 and under 8 weeks	4.6	* 3.1	* 3.1	3.6	6.0	4.9
8 and under 13 weeks	* 2.2	* 3.1	* 2.2	3.6	5.4	3.9
13 and under 26 weeks	7.1	4.2	* 3.1	5.6	4.2	4.9
26 and under 52 weeks	* 3.2	4.4	7.0	* 3.4	5.1	6.3
52 weeks and over	4.4	* 3.3	4.6	6.5	5.9	6.1
Total	26.8	22.8	24.8	29.7	34.0	31.1
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	15	14	21	15	11	18
PERSONS						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	10.0	11.6	10.7	17.6	11.9	9.0
4 and under 8 weeks	7.7	6.4	9.3	7.7	13.3	9.7
8 and under 13 weeks	4.5	7.4	5.0	7.5	9.4	8.6
13 and under 26 weeks	14.5	11.8	10.6	11.9	8.8	10.7
26 and under 52 weeks	10.7	11.3	14.5	10.6	12.1	15.2
52 weeks and over	14.1	13.0	12.6	18.2	15.8	16.6
Total	61.6	61.5	62.6	73.6	71.4	69.8
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	21	18	21	18	14	22

TABLE 17 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, BALANCE OF QUEENSLAND

Duration of unemployment	1995			1996		
	June	July	August	June	July	August
MALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	6.8	6.0	5.7	6.9	7.6	7.7
4 and under 8 weeks	6.7	3.6	3.9	5.7	3.9	8.4
8 and under 13 weeks	4.2	4.2	* 3.2	3.5	5.5	5.8
13 and under 26 weeks	10.6	10.4	6.9	9.0	7.3	9.7
26 and under 52 weeks	10.4	7.0	12.6	9.6	10.5	10.1
52 weeks and over	11.7	15.5	13.7	10.8	11.1	12.5
Total	50.4	46.6	46.0	45.5	45.9	54.2
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	22	24	28	22	22	17
FEMALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.9	8.2	8.2
4 and under 8 weeks	* 3.2	3.6	6.9	5.0	* 2.7	4.9
8 and under 13 weeks	* 2.7	3.5	* 3.4	* 2.3	* 1.6	* 2.6
13 and under 26 weeks	6.6	4.7	4.6	7.8	4.0	5.5
26 and under 52 weeks	5.0	4.3	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.8
52 weeks and over	9.0	9.4	6.1	8.0	8.9	5.5
Total	32.9	31.5	33.4	35.9	31.4	32.5
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	22	18	13	18	21	13
PERSONS						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	13.2	12.0	11.6	13.7	15.8	15.9
4 and under 8 weeks	9.9	7.2	10.7	10.8	6.6	13.3
8 and under 13 weeks	6.9	7.7	6.6	5.9	7.2	8.4
13 and under 26 weeks	17.2	15.2	11.6	16.8	11.4	15.2
26 and under 52 weeks	15.4	11.3	19.0	15.6	16.3	15.9
52 weeks and over	20.7	24.8	19.8	18.8	20.0	18.0
Total	83.3	78.2	79.4	81.5	77.3	86.6
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	22	22	23	20	21	16

TABLE 18 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Duration of unemployment	1995			1996		
	June	July	August	June	July	August
MALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	11.6	12.9	11.6	17.4	12.1	11.6
4 and under 8 weeks	9.8	6.9	10.1	9.8	11.2	13.2
8 and under 13 weeks	6.5	8.4	6.0	7.5	9.5	10.5
13 and under 26 weeks	18.0	18.0	14.4	15.3	11.9	15.6
26 and under 52 weeks	17.9	13.9	20.0	16.9	17.5	19.0
52 weeks and over	21.4	25.2	21.7	22.5	21.0	23.0
Total	85.2	85.3	83.8	89.4	83.2	92.8
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	24	22	25	21	21	20
FEMALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	11.6	10.7	10.8	13.9	15.6	13.3
4 and under 8 weeks	7.8	6.7	9.9	8.6	8.7	9.8
8 and under 13 weeks	4.9	6.6	5.6	5.9	7.1	6.5
13 and under 26 weeks	13.8	8.9	7.7	13.5	8.2	10.3
26 and under 52 weeks	8.2	8.7	13.5	9.3	10.9	12.1
52 weeks and over	13.4	12.7	10.7	14.5	14.8	11.6
Total	59.7	54.3	58.2	65.6	65.4	63.6
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	19	17	17	18	13	15
PERSONS						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	23.2	23.6	22.4	31.3	27.7	24.9
4 and under 8 weeks	17.6	13.6	20.0	18.4	19.9	22.9
8 and under 13 weeks	11.4	15.0	11.6	13.4	16.6	16.9
13 and under 26 weeks	31.7	26.9	22.2	28.7	20.2	25.9
26 and under 52 weeks	26.1	22.6	33.5	26.2	28.4	31.1
52 weeks and over	34.8	37.9	32.4	37.0	35.8	34.7
Total	144.9	139.7	141.9	155.0	148.6	156.4
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	22	20	22	19	18	17

**TABLE 19 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION GROUP (a)
OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB, QUEENSLAND**

Unemployment category, industry division and occupation group	August 1995		November 1995		February 1996		May 1996		August 1996	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years	79.6	5.0	85.0	5.3	92.8	5.8	86.8	5.4	93.3	5.7
Industry division										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.0	5.5	8.2	8.3	7.9	8.5	5.2	5.4	6.1	6.0
Manufacturing	14.3	7.2	17.4	8.6	14.0	7.1	18.3	9.5	13.9	7.7
Construction	14.4	10.2	12.1	8.4	11.1	8.0	12.0	8.8	14.0	9.8
Wholesale trade	* 3.1	* 3.5	5.2	6.0	6.2	6.9	3.5	3.8	4.7	4.9
Retail trade	12.5	5.2	12.3	5.0	15.1	5.9	12.9	5.2	14.0	5.6
Health and community services	* 3.2	* 2.4	* 2.7	* 2.0	6.6	4.6	4.9	3.4	3.8	2.7
Cultural and recreational services	* 1.1	* 3.4	* 2.0	* 5.4	* 1.1	* 3.0	* 2.3	* 6.2	* 1.6	* 3.9
Other industries	26.0	3.9	25.1	3.8	30.7	4.7	27.9	4.2	35.2	5.3
Occupation group										
Managers and administrators	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	* 2.8	* 2.4
Professionals	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	4.2	1.8
Associate professionals	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	6.5	3.8
Tradespersons and related workers	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	17.0	7.2
Advanced clerical and service workers	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	* 2.1	* 2.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	14.6	5.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	13.6	8.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	8.2	4.7
Labourers and related workers	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	24.0	13.0
Reason for ceasing last full-time job										
Job loser										
Laid off, retrenched	32.9	..	33.6	..	32.3	..	35.7	..	36.0	..
Other	19.3	..	20.7	..	22.7	..	19.4	..	25.3	..
Job leaver	27.4	..	30.8	..	37.7	..	31.7	..	32.0	..
Other										
Persons looking for first job	14.4	..	9.4	..	10.1	..	13.2	..	11.4	..
Former workers	45.4	..	54.4	..	58.2	..	53.2	..	48.0	..
Persons stood down	* 2.5	..	* 2.5	..	4.4	..	3.6	..	3.7	..
Total	141.9	8.6	151.3	9.0	165.5	9.9	156.7	9.3	156.4	9.3
Looking for full-time work	115.1	9.2	123.8	9.8	136.6	10.6	124.2	9.8	125.4	9.8
Looking for part-time work	26.8	6.8	27.5	6.8	28.9	7.5	32.5	8.0	31.1	7.6

(a) Use of ASCO Second Edition commenced August quarter 1996.

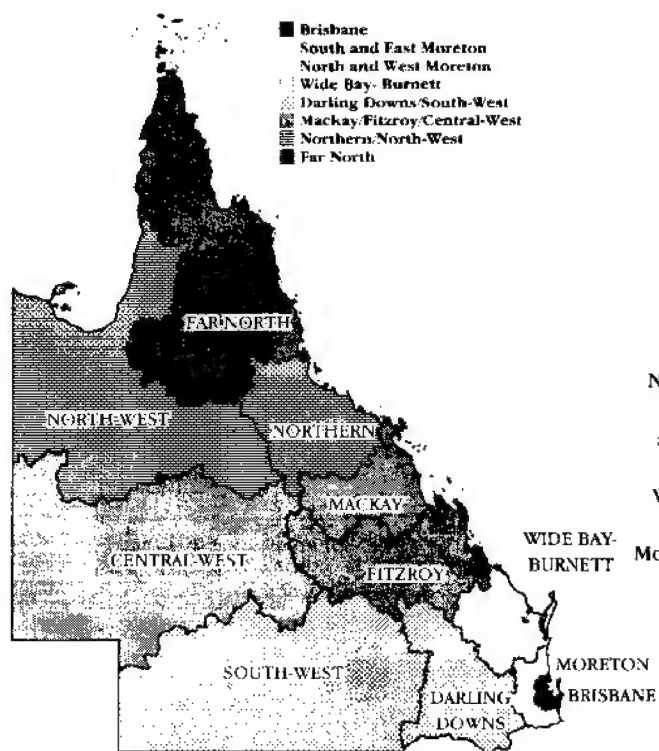
SPECIAL SURVEYS DATA RELATING TO THE LABOUR FORCE

Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of demographic and labour force characteristics data, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force are carried out from time to time. The results of these surveys on labour force and related topics are published separately as shown below. All publications refer to Australia.

Title of Publication	Latest Data	Catalogue No.
Annual and Long Service Leave Taken	May 1988 to April 1989	6317.0
Career Experience	February 1993	6254.0
Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications	1993	6243.0
Career Paths of Qualified Nurses, Australia	March to July 1989	6277.0
Child Care	June 1993	4402.0
Employment Benefits	August 1994	6334.0.40.001
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons	July 1995	6222.0.40.001
Labour Force Experience	February 1995	6206.0.40.001
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	February 1994	6235.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	June 1995	6224.0.40.001
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants	September 1993	6250.0
Labour Mobility	February 1996	6209.0
Multiple Jobholding	August 1994	6216.0.40.001
Participation in Education (<i>formerly</i> Labour Force Status and Educational Attendance)	September 1995	6272.0.40.001
Persons Employed at Home	September 1995	6275.0
Persons Not in the Labour Force	September 1995	6220.0.40.001
Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force	July 1995	6264.0.40.001
Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force	September 1994	6267.0.40.001
Retirement and Retirement Intentions	November 1994	6238.0.40.001
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience	July 1994	6245.0
Superannuation	November 1995	6319.0
Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities	1989-90	6546.0
Trade Union Members	August 1994	6325.0.40.001
Training and Education Experience (<i>formerly</i> How Workers Get Their Training)	1993	6278.0
Transition from Education to Work	May 1995	6227.0.40.001
Underemployed Workers	September 1995	6265.0.40.001
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)	August 1995	6310.0.40.001
Working Arrangements	August 1995	6342.0.40.001

Summary reports and special tabulations at the national, State and regional level can be prepared for any aspect of the labour force required or on any aspect of employment, earnings or industrial conditions. Please contact the Inquiry Service on (07) 3222 6351 for details or write to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, GPO Box 9817, Brisbane Q 4001.

STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND



STATISTICAL REGIONS, BRISBANE AND MORETON DIVISIONS



Brisbane City Inner Ring

Albion	Clayfield	Highgate Hill	Red Hill
Alderley	Coorparoo	Holland Park	Sherwood
Annerley	Corinda	Holland Park West	South Brisbane
Ascot	Dutton Park	Indooroopilly	Spring Hill
Ashgrove	East Brisbane	Kangaroo Point	St Lucia
Balmoral	Enoggera (including	Kedron	Stafford
Bardon	Military Camp)	Kelvin Grove	Stafford Heights
Bowen Hills	Fairfield	Lutwyche	Taringa
Bulimba	Fortitude Valley - Inner	Milton	Tarragindi
Camp Hill	Fortitude Valley - Remainder	Moorooka	Toowong
Cannon Hill	Graceville	Morningside	West End
Carina	Grange	New Farm	Wilston
Carina Heights	Greenslopes	Newmarket	Windsor
Carindale	Hamilton	Newstead	Woolloongabba
Chelmer	Hawthorne	Norman Park	Woolloowin
City - Inner	Hendra	Nundah	Yeerongpilly
City - Remainder	Herston	Paddington	Yeronga

RECENT RELEASES OF INTEREST

Labour Mobility, year ending February 1996 (6209.0), (\$16.00)

Provides information on persons aged 15 to 69 years who had worked at some time during the year ending February. Details of job mobility, job tenure, number of employers or businesses during the year and reason for ceasing last job or changing locality are presented. Occupation, industry and duration of current and last job are also available. Estimates can be cross-classified by labour force demographics such as state, sex, age, marital status and birthplace.

LABOUR FORCE SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY PROGRAM - 1996

Topic	Survey Month
Labour Mobility	February 1996
Transition from Education to Work	May 1996
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons	June 1996
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience	June 1996
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)	July 1996
Employee Benefits	July 1996
Trade Union Membership	July 1996
Persons Not in the Labour Force	September 1996
Underemployed Workers	September 1996
Educational Attendance	September 1996
Career Experience of Migrants	November 1996

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Organisation:

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Postcode:

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

THE POPULATION SURVEY

1 This survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and usually covers approximately three-fifths of 1% of the population of Queensland. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during a period of 2 weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week).

SCOPE

2 The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except:

- (a) members of the permanent defence forces,
- (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations,
- (c) overseas residents in Australia and
- (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

COVERAGE

3 In the labour force survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are, necessarily, a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the one survey is considered to be negligible.

4 Persons who are away from their usual residence for 6 weeks or less at the time of interview are enumerated at their usual residence when relevant information can be obtained from other usual residents present at the time of the survey.

SUPPLEMENTARY AND SPECIAL SURVEYS

5 Emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of specific data on demographic and labour force characteristics of the population. However, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force, or of other subjects, are carried out from time to time. Statistics from these surveys are published and are available on request. A list of survey publications on labour force and related topics is shown on page 20.

POPULATION BENCHMARKS

6 Labour force survey estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to the independently estimated distribution of the population aged 15 years and over by age and sex. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey and leads to more reliable estimates. The independent population statistics (benchmarks) are the latest available estimates at the time the labour force survey is conducted. They usually differ from the official population estimates subsequently published in the quarterly ABS publication *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0) because they are necessarily derived from incomplete information about population changes.

7 Since regular estimates of the population are not available at the regional level, the State benchmarks were used to produce regional estimates. This methodology assumes a common pattern of under-enumeration at the regional level and also ensures that regional estimates add to the State totals.

8 While this procedure can be expected to provide reliable estimates of unemployment and participation rates, it cannot be taken as completely

reliable for estimates of numbers involved. For this reason estimates of numbers in each region have not been added to provide an estimate of the total civilian population aged 15 years and over.

REVISION OF SERIES

9 Survey estimates are not revised for the usually small amendments of population benchmarks arising from new data on deaths and overseas and internal migration. Revisions are made, however, after each census of population and housing and when population estimation bases are reviewed. These revisions affect unadjusted, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The last such revision was made in February 1994 to take account of the results of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. This affected all the monthly estimates from January 1989 to January 1994.

10 The estimates shown in this publication are based entirely on place of usual residence. Prior to October 1982, the estimates were based on a combination of place of enumeration and place of usual residence.

11 Until February 1978, surveys were conducted in February, May, August and November each year from 1964. From February 1978 the survey has been conducted on a monthly basis.

12 The questionnaire used in the survey for the collection of labour force data has been revised a number of times. Details of these changes have been published in *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (6232.0) in March 1978, December 1981, August 1984, June 1986, June 1991 and March 1993.

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

13 As noted in paragraph 9, estimates from January 1989 have been revised to conform to revised population estimates following the 1991 Census of Population and Housing and are thus not strictly comparable with estimates for periods prior to January 1989, which have not been revised.

14 From August 1996 occupation data is classified according to the new edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) and is not comparable with previous information. For more detailed information see *ASCO - Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Information Paper* (1221.0). A concordance between the new and the old versions of ASCO is not yet available.

15 Regional estimates are based on statistical regions from September 1987. They are not comparable with estimates prior to that date which were based on differently composed dissemination regions.

16 Comparability with estimates produced from the quarterly survey of employment and earnings is affected by the use of a different survey methodology and definitions. The labour force survey provides estimates of people in jobs whereas the survey of employment and earnings provides an estimate of the number of jobs held by employees. A more detailed description of the differences between these two series is provided in *Information Paper: Comparison of Employment Estimates from the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment and Earnings* (6263.0).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

17 Estimates in this publication are subject to two sources of error.

(a) *Sampling error.* Since the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they and the movements derived from them, may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. More information on this topic is given in the Technical Notes.

(b) *Non-sampling error.* Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

RELIABILITY OF REGIONAL LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

18 While the Labour Force Survey is designed primarily to produce reliable estimates at the national and State or Territory level, it also delivers estimates for a number of regions within States.

19 As with the national and State estimates, regional labour force estimates are subject to sampling error. Since estimates for regions are components of corresponding State level and thus are based on a considerably smaller sample size, they are subject to higher relative standard errors. Care should therefore be taken in the interpretation of regional estimates, particularly when comparing month-to-month movements. Tables of standard errors for each region are available later in this publication.

SURVEY SAMPLE REDESIGN

20 The labour force survey sample was redesigned and reselected using information collected in the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. The new sample was phased in over the period September to December 1992. For details, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey — Sample Design* (6269.0).

21 For the most part, one quarter of the new sample was introduced each month so that, by December 1992, the entire new sample was in place. Replacement occurred generally at the rotation group level with two groups substituted each month. Such a pattern of implementation means that any changes to labour force estimates due to differences between the two samples, or any other influences, were spread over 4 months rather than being concentrated in one inter-month period.

22 This phase-in scheme applied to the private dwelling sample in urban areas. The new sample for non-private dwellings and private dwellings in rural areas was introduced in a single stage in November 1992.

23 The sampling fraction differs for States and Territories to enable estimates of reasonable accuracy to be produced at State level as well as for Australia. The sampling fraction for Queensland is 1 in 195.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS ON LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ESTIMATES

24 Implications for estimates produced from the Labour Force Survey due to sample redesign and its implementation are as follows:

(a) The sampling error in Queensland increased overall initially by about 8% over the previous level but will decline gradually during the life of the new sample. There were also higher standard errors for the estimates of month-to-month movements produced during the period September 1992 to December 1992 compared with those for the corresponding series produced prior to this period and from January 1993 onwards. *Overall, these are estimated to be up to 20% higher than the normal standard errors for monthly movements.*

(b) Analysis has shown that the unemployment rate was marginally higher (less than 0.5 percentage points) for those persons in sample for the first time. Normally, this will not affect the overall estimates of month-to-month movements because the number of persons in sample does not change significantly. However, during the transition period, there were twice as many as usual in sample for the first time. This may have caused a small

upward movement (of less than 0.1 percentage points) in the unemployment rate from August 1992 to September 1992 and a compensating decrease from December 1992 to January 1993.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

25 Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effect of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation. Seasonal factors are reviewed annually to take account of each additional year of original data.

TREND ESTIMATION

26 Smoothed seasonally adjusted series produce a measure of trend by reducing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to the respective seasonally adjusted series. These trend series are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time.

27 While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced which include the latest month, it does result in revisions to the most recent months as additional observations become available. Generally, subsequent revisions become smaller and after 3 months have a negligible impact on the series. There will also be revisions as a result of the annual review of seasonal factors.

MONTH-TO-MONTH MOVEMENTS

28 Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in labour force survey estimates as they are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraph 17.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

29 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (6202.0)

Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)

Labour Force, Australia (6204.0)

Monthly Summary of Statistics, Queensland (1304.3)

Economic Indicators, Queensland (1307.3)

A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring 'Trends' (1349.0)

Information Paper: Comparison of Employment Estimates from the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment and Earnings (6263.0)

Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring 'Trends' — An Overview (1348.0)

Information Paper: Labour Force Survey — Sample Design (6269.0)

Information Paper: Labour Force Survey — Measuring Teenage Unemployment (6270.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Employment and Unemployment (6279.0)

Information Paper: Regional Labour Force Statistics (6262.0)

30 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0). The ABS also issues the *Release Advice* (1105.0) on Tuesdays and Fridays which lists publications to be released in the next few days. Both the Catalogue and the *Release Advice* are available from any ABS office.

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

31 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant unpublished data available. Inquiries should be made to the contact shown at the front of this publication.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

- .. not applicable
- * subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (see paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Technical Notes)

32 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between totals and the sums of the component items.

TECHNICAL NOTES

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

1 The labour force estimates are derived from the monthly population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey and leads to more reliable estimates.

2 Since regular estimates of the population are not available at the regional level, the State benchmarks were used to produce regional estimates. This methodology assumes a common pattern of under-enumeration at the regional level and also ensures that regional estimates add to the State totals.

DATA QUALITY

3 Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. Non-sampling error is explained in the Explanatory Notes, paragraph 17 (b). The sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed.

Standard error of estimates

4 One measure of the variability of estimates which occurs as a result of surveying only a sample of the population is the standard error (SE).

5 There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

6 The standard error of an estimate can be obtained from Table A. Linear interpolation should be used to calculate the standard error of estimates falling between the sizes of estimates listed in the table (see example in paragraphs 12 and 13 following).

7 Standard errors for some estimates, e.g. unemployment, can vary from those shown in the tables. Methods for calculating the standard errors of these estimates are shown in paragraph 13.

Relative standard error

8 Another measure of sampling variability is the relative standard error (RSE). This is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.

9 In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25% or less, and percentages based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates and percentages with larger relative standard errors have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. * 3.0) to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution. Small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable use.

Standard error of movement

10 The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. Standard errors of monthly movements are given in Table B. These estimates apply only to estimates of movements between two consecutive months.

LINEAR INTERPOLATION

11 Movements between corresponding months of consecutive quarters, i.e. quarterly movements, can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table B by 1.21. Standard errors of movements between corresponding months of consecutive years, i.e. annual movements, can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table A by 1.3. When using Tables A or B to calculate standard errors of movements, refer to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived.

12 Linear interpolation is used to determine the standard error of an estimate which falls between two values listed in the size of estimate column in Tables A or B. Linear interpolation is best described using an example. In August 1996 there were 655,100 (X_e) employed females in Queensland. This estimate falls between 500,000 (X_u) and 1,000,000 (X_l) in Table A.

13 The standard error of the estimate is determined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Firstly calculate } F &= \frac{X_e - X_l}{X_u - X_l} \\ &= \frac{655,100 - 500,000}{1,000,000 - 500,000} \\ &= 0.310 \end{aligned}$$

Secondly, calculate the standard error of the estimate, $SE(X_e)$ thus,

$$\begin{aligned} SE(X_e) &= SE(X_l) + F[SE(X_u) - SE(X_l)] \\ &= 7,000 + 0.310 \times [8,900 - 7,000] \\ &= 7,589 \\ &= 7,600 \text{ rounding to the nearest 100} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the standard error of the number of employed females in Queensland in August 1996 (655,100) is 7,600.

METHODS FOR CALCULATING THE STANDARD ERRORS FOR SELECTED ESTIMATES

Measure of reliability to be determined	Method
Standard errors of estimates of employed persons.	Determine the SE from Table A directly.
Standard errors of estimates of unemployed persons.	Multiply the SE from Table A by 0.97.
Standard errors of estimates of persons not in the labour force.	Multiply the SE from Table A by 1.06.
Standard errors of rates (e.g. the unemployment rate which is based on the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the number of persons in the labour force).	Determine the RSE of the numerator (x) and the denominator (y) then apply the following formula. $RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$
Standard error of average hours worked.	Determine the RSE for the number of persons on which the average is based, multiply this by 0.7.
Standard error of median duration of unemployment.	Determine the RSE for the number of persons on which the median is based, multiply this by 2.0.
Standard error of monthly movements.	Using Table B, look up the SE of the larger estimate.
Standard error of quarterly movements.	Determine the standard error of the larger estimate (using Table A), multiply this by 1.21.
Standard error of annual movements.	Determine the standard error of the larger estimate (using Table A) and multiply this by 1.3.

A

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES FOR STATISTICAL REGIONS AND QUEENSLAND

Size of estimate	Brisbane (MSR) Statistical Regions										Balance of Queensland Statistical Regions									
	Queensland; Brisbane (MSR);					South and East Brisbane Statistical Division Balance					North and West Brisbane Statistical Division Balance					South and East Moreton				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
200	210	160	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
300	260	200	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
500	340	260	270	270	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280
700	400	310	320	320	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330
1 000	480	380	390	390	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
1 500	590	470	480	480	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
2 000	680	540	560	560	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590
2 500	750	610	630	630	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660
3 000	820	670	690	690	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720
4 000	940	780	800	800	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840
5 000	1 050	880	900	900	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950
7 000	1 200	1 050	1 100	1 100	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150
10 000	1 400	1 250	1 300	1 300	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350
15 000	1 700	1 550	1 600	1 600	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700
20 000	1 950	1 800	1 850	1 850	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950
30 000	2 300	2 250	2 300	2 300	2 450	2 450	2 450	2 450	2 450	2 450	2 450	2 450	2 450	2 450	2 450	2 450	2 450	2 450	2 450	2 450
50 000	2 850	2 950	3 050	3 050	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150
70 000	3 250	3 500	3 600	3 600	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800
100 000	3 750	4 250	4 350	4 350	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550
150 000	4 400	5 200	5 400	5 400	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600
200 000	4 950	6 100	6 300	6 300	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600
300 000	5 800	7 500	7 700	7 700	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100
500 000	7 000	9 900	10 100	10 100	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600
1 000 000	8 900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 000 000	11 300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B

STANDARD ERRORS OF MONTHLY MOVEMENTS FOR STATISTICAL REGIONS AND QUEENSLAND

Size of estimate	Brisbane (MSR) Statistical Regions										Balance of Queensland Statistical Regions									
	Queensland;					South and East Brisbane Statistical Division					North and West Brisbane Statistical Division					South and East Moreton				
	Brisbane (MSR);					Brisbane City					Brisbane City					South and East Moreton				
	No.	%	Inner Ring	Outer Ring	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1 000	580	58.0	330	310	250	320	300	290	300	340	320	340	320	340	320	340	320	340	320	290
1 500	660	44.0	400	370	300	380	350	340	350	400	380	410	390	410	390	410	390	410	390	340
2 000	730	36.5	450	420	340	440	400	390	400	460	440	460	440	460	440	460	440	460	440	390
2 500	790	31.6	500	470	370	480	430	430	440	500	480	510	480	510	480	510	480	510	480	430
3 000	840	28.0	540	510	400	520	460	460	480	550	520	550	520	550	520	550	520	550	520	460
4 000	930	23.3	610	570	460	590	530	530	540	620	590	620	590	620	590	620	590	620	590	530
5 000	1 000	20.0	670	630	500	650	580	580	600	680	650	680	650	680	650	680	650	680	650	580
7 000	1 150	16.4	770	730	580	750	670	670	690	790	750	790	760	790	750	790	750	790	750	670
10 000	1 250	12.5	900	850	680	880	780	780	810	920	880	920	880	920	880	920	880	920	880	780
15 000	1 450	9.7	1 100	1 000	810	1 050	930	930	960	1 100	1 050	1 100	1 050	1 100	1 050	1 100	1 050	1 100	1 050	930
20 000	1 600	8.0	1 200	1 150	920	1 200	1 050	1 050	1 100	1 250	1 200	1 250	1 200	1 250	1 200	1 250	1 200	1 250	1 200	1 050
30 000	1 850	6.2	1 450	1 350	1 100	1 400	1 250	1 250	1 300	1 500	1 400	1 500	1 400	1 500	1 400	1 500	1 400	1 500	1 400	1 250
50 000	2 200	4.4	1 800	1 700	1 350	1 750	1 550	1 550	1 600	1 850	1 750	1 850	1 750	1 850	1 750	1 850	1 750	1 850	1 750	1 550
100 000	2 800	2.8	2 450	2 300	1 850	2 400	2 100	2 100	2 200	2 500	2 400	2 500	2 400	2 500	2 400	2 500	2 400	2 500	2 400	2 150
200 000	3 550	1.8	3 300	3 150	2 500	3 200	2 850	2 850	2 950	3 350	3 200	3 350	3 250	3 400	3 200	3 350	3 250	3 400	3 200	2 850
300 000	4 100	1.4	3 950	3 750	2 950	3 850	3 400	3 400	3 550	4 000	3 850	4 050	3 850	4 050	3 850	4 050	3 850	4 050	3 850	3 450

GLOSSARY

Attending school	Persons aged 15 to 19 years who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools.
Attending tertiary educational institution full-time	Persons aged 15 to 24 years who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a TAFE college, university or other educational institution.
Average hours worked	Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.
Average duration of unemployment	For a group of unemployed persons, the aggregate duration of unemployment divided by the number of persons in the group.
Duration of unemployment	The period from the time a person began looking for work or was stood down, to the end of the reference week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full-time for 2 weeks or more to the end of the reference week.
Employed	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:</p> <p>(a) worked for 1 hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers);</p> <p>(b) worked for 1 hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers);</p> <p>(c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study or</p> <p>(d) were employers, own account workers or contributing family workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.</p>
Former workers	Unemployed persons who have previously worked full-time for 2 weeks or more but not in the past 2 years.
Full-time workers	Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and others who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
Hours worked	The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

Job leavers Unemployed persons who have worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the past 2 years and *left that job voluntarily*, that is, because of unsatisfactory work arrangements, pay or hours; the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they left that job to return to studies; their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties, or any other reasons.

Job losers Unemployed persons who have worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the past 2 years and *left that job involuntarily*, that is, were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal or temporary and they did not leave that job to return to studies, or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.

Industry From August 1994, Labour Force Survey industry data are classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Like the previous Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), ANZSIC classifies businesses according to their economic activities, in a structure consisting of four levels (Division, Sub-division, Group and Class). Labour Force Survey data are coded at the group level, as was the practice under ASIC. To assist users in making comparisons with previously published data, a concordance was developed which shows for each ASIC Group, the corresponding ANZSIC Group or Groups. The concordance also shows the estimated employment attributable to each ANZSIC Group, compared with ASIC Group data, according to establishment unit employment data on the ABS Business Register at May 1994. Historical estimates of employment by ANZSIC Group have been compiled on the basis of the concordance, and are available on request. For further information about the application of ANZSIC, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for Industry Data* (6259.0) and *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification 1993* (1292.0).

It has since been found that the concordance, which was based on preliminary investigations, did not provide the most appropriate conversion for certain Group level industries. An improved concordance has now been applied to historical Labour Force Survey estimates.

This concordance is published in the *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey: Revisions to Historical ANZSIC Industry Data* (6259.0).

Labour force For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

Labour force status A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

Marital status	Persons are classified as married (husband and wife) if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not married category comprises persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household.
Median duration of unemployment	The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other, persons whose duration is below it.
Not in the labour force	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, persons in institutions (hospitals, jails, sanatoriums, etc.), trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders and persons whose only activity during the reference week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.
Occupation	From August 1996, Labour Force Survey occupation data are classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition, a detailed description of which appears in <i>ASCO - Australian Standard of Occupations, Information Paper</i> (1221.0). The new version of the classification replaces ASCO First Edition, which was adopted in the survey in August 1986.
Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. Participation rates for persons classified by birthplace are calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions. Participation rates for persons classified by school or tertiary educational institution attendance are calculated using population estimates which include those in institutions.
Part-time workers	Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the reference week.
Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraph 25 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Statistical regions	Classified according to the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification, Edition 2.5</i> (1216.0).
Status in employment	From August 1994, the labour force survey has adopted the international classification of Status in Employment, previously referred to as Status of Worker in the survey. This change follows recommendations of the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians and ABS standards. For the Labour Force Survey, the change involves no changes in definitions. The only changes are to the classification titles, as follows:

Status of Worker	Status in Employment
Wage and salary earner	Employee
Employer	Employer
Self-employed	Own account worker
Unpaid family helper	Contributing family worker

Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 26 and 27 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Unemployed	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week and :</p> <p>(a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week and:</p> <p>(i) were available for work in the reference week or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than 4 weeks to the end of the reference week);</p> <p>(ii) were waiting to start a new job within 4 weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then or</p> <p>(b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons others than bad weather or plant breakdown.</p>
Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation	Unemployed persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job.
Unemployed looking for full-time work	Unemployed persons who actively looked for full-time work or were to resume a full-time job, from which they had been stood down.
Unemployed looking for part-time work	Unemployed persons who had actively looked for part-time work only or were to resume a part-time job, from which they had been stood down.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

Forbes, Queensland August 1996

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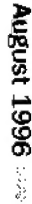
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